

TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY

Kentucky Electric Company Files Articles.

Capital Stock \$500,000—Directors Meet To-day.

Will Not Be Delayed by Injunction Suit.

FOR HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

Articles of incorporation of the Kentucky Electric Company, for which the franchise created by the "Atherton-Jones" ordinance was purchased, were filed yesterday. The capital stock is \$500,000. The directors, who number between fifteen and twenty, will meet at 11 o'clock this morning to organize, after which the company will begin work as provided in the ordinance as soon as possible.

"We are not afraid of the injunction suit," said Lawrence Jones last night, when asked if the steps that had been taken were conditional upon the action of the courts in the suit brought by John Stites.

"We will proceed at once to dig and build as if nothing were in the way," said Mr. Jones.

The incorporators of the Kentucky Electric Company are Lawrence Jones, Sanders P. Jones and Donald McDonald. The capital stock is divided into 5,000 shares of a value of \$100 each. It is set forth in the articles of incorporation that the three incorporators each own ten shares of the stock. Peter Lee Atherton, who has been one of the foremost movers in the enterprise since its inception, is not among the incorporators because he is out of the city. He, however, is a large stockholder, and in all probability will be elected to an executive position on the board of directors.

When it became known that Donald McDonald, who is president of the Kentucky Heating Company, was a stockholder in the new company and one of the incorporators, some disposition was shown to connect that fact with recent rumors that the Kentucky Heating Company was interested in the purchase of the franchise sold to Lawrence Jones on August 17 for \$100,000 after spirited bidding. Mr. Jones' attention was called to the possibility of such an interpretation of the appearances.

Will Be No Combination.

"Mr. McDonald," said he, "is interested in the Kentucky Electric Company only as an individual. I, myself, asked him to take some stock. He is thoroughly trained in the kind of problems we will have to face and his services will be of great value to us. His connection with the company, however, does not mean that there will be a combination of the Kentucky Heating Company and the Kentucky Electric Company."

The stockholders will meet this morning at the Seelbach and organize for immediate action. The expression of Mr. Jones last night as to the possible effect of the suit for an injunction against the carrying out of the terms of the ordinance, it was said, is the attitude that will be taken by the company. Immediate steps will be taken, Mr. Jones said last night, in the way of making plans and preparing for actual work of construction.

The franchise under which the company will operate provides for the conveying of light and power by electricity which is to be carried over wires and the furnishing of heat by steam or hot water carried through pipes. It is obligatory on the owners of the franchise to supply light, power and heat to all who demand it within the business section from the river to Broadway and from Brook street to Twelfth street. Outside that district the company may supply light and heat but, according to the terms of the franchise, is not obliged to do so. In the central part of the city all the wires and pipes shall be placed underneath the surface of the streets.

Will Lose No Time.

"We mean to go right along with as little loss of time as possible," said Mr. Jones. "Our hands are clean and we mean to deal fairly and squarely with the city. The city authorities have made a promise to defend the validity of the ordinance and the legality of the franchise which we are confident they will be able to do. We will build a plant of sufficient capacity to make good our promise to Louisville citizens and we expect to be heating and lighting many business and office buildings long before the time set by the franchise."

Famous Painter Dead.

In Paris, Aug. 24—Alfred Stevens, the celebrated Belgian painter, died here to-day. He was born in May, 1825.

STRAIGHT CREEK COAL
Is the best the earth produces and we guarantee every lump.

100 Bus. Block . . . \$14.00
25 Bus. Block . . . \$3.50

SCANLON COAL CO.
Incorporated.

FAVORS REFORM IN SPELLING

(Continued From First Page.)

of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be in Washington. Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, of California, arrived to-day, and shortly afterward was in his office at the commission's building. He did little during the day except to have a conference with Secretary Edward M. Moody, of the commission, and attend to his personal mail.

Commissioner Lane has been a member of the commission for six weeks or more. He took the oath of office on the 2d of July, and has been attending to some of the work of the commission on the Pacific coast since that time. Speaking of the new rate law to-day, Mr. Lane said:

"So far as my observations have extended, a disposition is manifested by all railroad companies to comply with the act. I have seen some publications to the effect that at a meeting of railroad officials, including attorneys, at Atlantic City, an effort was made to devise ways of evading, at least in some respects, the operation of the act, but I take the expression of Commissioner Clements, that no concerted action will be taken by the railroads of the country to overturn the law. In the West, particularly on the Pacific coast, the railroads are making their arrangements to conform to the provisions as soon as possible. Naturally, questions of difference arise from time to time that may have to be adjusted in the courts, but I believe to be observed generally beyond a doubt. I suppose by the date when the act will become effective nearly all of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be here, but so far as I know there will be no formal meeting of the commission to determine upon a line of policy. The law itself determines that, and in the adjustment of such questions as may arise, will be guided by our interpretation of the act."

GEN. GREELY'S REPORT.

Points Out Some Weak Spots In Army Organization.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The report of Maj. Gen. Greely, commanding the Department of the Pacific, criticizing the present arrangement of divisions and departments of the army, has caused considerable discussion in the War Department, and officers are wondering what will be the effect when Congress takes up the subject again. It is said that the report emphasizes the point, several times made, that, with six Major Generals of the line and fifteen Brigadier Generals of the line, great difficulty is experienced in finding places for them commensurate with their rank. One reason for creating four divisions was to give places for Major Generals, the departments being under the command of the line. Gen. Greely makes it appear that there is no necessity for such dual commands, as the departments now report direct to the War Department and the division commanders do not know what has been done. It is also said that the staff officers are not given the same consideration as the line officers, which might well be dispensed with should the old department method be resumed. Under present conditions there are two Major Generals stationed at Governor's Island. There are a Major General and a Brigadier General at San Francisco. Saturday, it seems the duties are not such as to require two general officers at one place, with a full set of officers, such as are attached to every division and every department. There is an intimation that the Greely report may suggest some changes in the present army organization.

Gen. Greely recommends the restoration of a system of departments, the abolition of divisions and establishment of brigade posts.

NO NEED TO BUY BONDS.

Secretary Shaw Denies a Rumor and Says Tips Are Worthless.

Washington, Aug. 24.—When asked about the rumor that he was about to buy United States bonds, the fourth of 1907, Secretary Shaw to-day asserted: "Evidently somebody is trying to deceive the thoughtless. Every man with a bit of financial sense recognizes that occasion for relief does not exist. It seems strange that rumors should be so persistent that I am going to do a thing, the doing of which at this time seems strange. I have no intention of calling for it. If subsequent conditions demand action I will act in such way as I deem best at the time, but all rumors will be baseless. There will be no tips and no advance information."

On Outpost Duty.

The regiment in battalion formation, under Capt. Brewster, U. S. A., went on outpost duty this morning. They were in heavy marching order, having their tents, cooking outfit, etc. In Turner's field, north of camp, they formed preliminary camp, striking tents, which were the regulation used by the regular army. For two hours they drilled in closed and open formation under a blinding sun, going through all the movements known to the regular army. The men stood the heat exceedingly well, not one man being overthrown.

Battery A, of Frankfurt, under Capt. C. W. Longmire, arrived last night from Barboursville, where they have been for fourteen days on special duty attending the Knox County court.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was in Washington to-day on personal business. He left for New York to-night. Mr. Sherman had been in Washington for several days, although the receipts are not as great as he had hoped for.

Dry Dock Deway In Use.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department has been informed by cable that the floating dry dock Deway was utilized at Olongapo, Manila Bay, for the first time when the army transport Menda was docked there yesterday.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury Department shows that customs receipts at Louisville in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1906, aggregated \$1,192,196.18, compared with \$1,191,991 in the preceding twelve months.

Two Wrecks on a Georgia Railroad.

Birmingham, Aug. 24.—Two wrecks occurred on the Central of Georgia railway to-day about sixty miles this side of Columbus, Ga. Will Beard, the fireman, and Van Hill, a negro tramp, were injured in a freight derailment and shortly afterward, a passenger train was derailed near the same point, the injured being: J. F. Kell, engineer; Miss Mattie Benson, Box, Ala.; Mrs. Etchler, Columbus, Ga.; and Bell, Woodstock, the fireman.

REAL ARMY LIFE

Experienced by Third Kentucky Infantry.

SOLDIERS SETTLE DOWN TO HARD WORK.

REVIEW BY GOV. BECKHAM ON WEDNESDAY.

ENJOYABLE OFFICERS' BALL.

Camp Harris, Henderson, Ky., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The unusually large crowd which assembled this afternoon witnessed a dress parade which eclipsed all former ones of the Third in every particular. The excellent formation and the perfect lines brought forth deserved accolades. The Frankfurt battery, with Capt. Longmire in command, received applause for its business-like appearance on dress parade.

The people of Henderson are much interested in the Third, and are showing up by their attendance each day. Guard mount at 9:30 this morning drew quite a large and appreciative audience. Officer of the day, Capt. R. C. McCracken; senior officer of the guard, Lieut. Gardner Shanks; junior officer of the guard, Lieut. Thomas Long.

The regiment will take a forced march to-morrow morning near the camp. Col. Henry says that his men need field work and that he intends to give it to them while they are here. Practical field work is what he is anxious for them to have.

Company B, the Henderson company, was target range to-day. Captain Private D. McFarland won the medal by the score of 100. His score is good, considering the fact that Company B is the best company in the Third. Company D, of Hopkinsville, was on the range to-day, but failed to finish. The boys of the Third met Tuesday morning, and will finish by noon.

Gov. Beckham will arrive Wednesday at noon and will review the Third at 4 p. m. He will stay over at the camp as guest of Gen. Lawrence. On Friday, when he will review the Second regiment, which arrives Thursday. The Third will break camp Wednesday night at 10 o'clock and will entrain at midnight.

Officers' Ball Enjoyed.

An officers' ball was given this evening at Atkinson Park by the young society people. It was a most enjoyable social event.

Col. Henry has taught his men many things in militia affairs, but it's no mistake that his instruction at dress parade has had the largest effect. He is one of the most painstaking officers in the State's service and his men respect and obey him, not because of his shoulder straps, but because of his devotion to duty. Since he became Colonel of the Third under the death of Col. Thomas Smith, he has had his men's attention and the insignia of the late Col. Smith felt on worthy shoulders.

Guard mount at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The largest crowd ever witnessed this formation. More than 200 vehicles containing many soldiers and civilians were present. Col. Henry was on the field and took personal charge of the guard and assisted them to form. He takes a deep interest in his men and handles them with the ease and grace of a veteran.

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DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC MEN

(Continued From First Page.)

special train bearing pilgrims from the West to the Bryan reception in New York will leave St. Louis at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning over the Southern and should arrive in Louisville in the early part of the evening. From Louisville the special will go to Washington over the C. and O., and from there over the Pennsylvania line to New York, reaching there on the evening of Wednesday.

ADAM HEIMBERGER.

Wednesday, Representatives of the Democratic clubs of St. Louis and of organizations further west will occupy the train. Many Louisville people will leave for New York the same evening at 6 o'clock. The Bryan special will run from here probably as the second section of the regular C. and O. train.

BRYAN PLEASED.

Glad He Is Recognized As a Conservative.

New York, Aug. 24.—President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was a passenger on the steamship Lucania, which arrived here to-night from Liverpool. Mr. Morton returns from a six weeks' stay in Paris, where he investigated the French insurance laws and sought to determine the effect of the recent agitation in this country over insurance matters upon the French public. He said to-night that he had found the French insurance laws partly to his home country, and that the French public were given a fair chance to do business. While in London Mr. Morton attended the Fourth of July celebration by the American Society, at which William Jennings Bryan delivered an address. In conversation with Mr. Morton on that occasion Mr. Bryan said that he was glad that the American public at least recognized him as a conservative.

CLEAR MYSTERY

SURROUNDING KILLING OF JOSEPH STEFANIC.

Young Kentuckian Said To Have Fired Shot—Claims Self-Defense.

Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 24.—[Special.]—By complete confession obtained to-day by Chief of Police William Jennings Bryan, the mystery surrounding the fatal shooting of Joseph Stefanic in his own doorway last Saturday night is removed. The revolver was fired by Roy Bailey, a young man who has been employed by the Western Tube Company, and who is alleged to have fled to his home in Hodgenville, Ky., the day after the shooting. Telegrams to arrest him have been sent to the Sheriff, and it is believed he will soon be in custody. According to the statements by the coroner's jury this evening by Samuel J. Deane and Guy O'Brien, Bailey said he had shot a man, and showed his revolver with three chambers, and that he had been attacked by two men and had shot in self-defense.

Less Humidity.

Hot as the temperature showed it to be, the Weather Bureau found some consolation in the fact that the conditions were more bearable because of the lesser degree of humidity than on the days previous. Most people did not know that it was the hottest day until they saw a paper or a thermometer and added their plants to the cries of the stifling.

The promise of the Weather Man for some degree of relief is based on the weather conditions in the West, over Mississippi and Kansas. A storm is brewing there and is bound this way, according to reports from that part of the country. Whether it will reach here early to-day or late, the Weather Man does not like to say, but he believes it is coming.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

Section Hand On Big Four Overcome In Jeffersonville.

Benjamin Johnson, whose home is on Campbell street, near Fulton, in this city, was prostrated by the heat in Jeffersonville yesterday morning. He was taken to a hospital in this city, but last night it was believed he was out of danger. Johnson is a section man for the Big Four railway yard and was working in the yard yesterday morning when he was overcome by the heat.

ALMOST A BLOCK DESTROYED BY FIRE.

New York, Aug. 24.—Nearly an entire block front of business buildings in New York City was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire started in a building on Broadway, near the corner of Broadway and Broadway, and spread rapidly, destroying the buildings on both sides of the street. The fire was caused by a gas leak in a building on Broadway, near the corner of Broadway and Broadway.

Threatened Strike Averted.

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 24.—The threatened strike of iron molders in the engineering trade of Manchester and Southeast Lancashire has been averted. The molders, who had demanded an immediate advance of five cents per week, have accepted an advance of twenty-five cents now with a promise of an additional advance of twenty-five cents in January.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE SUMMER

Weather Bureau's High Mark of 96 Degrees.

Promised Cool Wave Fails to Arrive.

Forecaster Suspected of Being Affected by Heat.

SLIGHT HOPE FOR RELIEF.

"Superinduced by the heat," is what people thought last night as they discarded all wrappings decency permitted and tried to imagine the cool wave which George B. Wurtz, acting forecaster, was made to say yesterday afternoon would arrive soon after sundown.

No cool wave arrived and added brains arrived at the parboiled conclusion that the weather man must have been under the influence of torrid temperature when he said that it would get cool.

Some were disposed to be lenient and others expressed the fear that another "hottest day of the year" would result in the undoing of the weather dispenser.

The mercury climbed to the dizzy height marked by 96 degrees at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, establishing the record for the summer. At 3 o'clock the same temperature was registered, and as long as the sun remained above the smoke and the horizon the temperature got about one degree less every hour, after which it fell to in the eighties, although the breeze died out at about the same time.

The parks were well patronized last night, and those things which looked for felt cool and refreshing were much in demand.

The continued hot weather has so affected people's disposition that one minister, the Rev. G. C. Cromer, pastor of the Third Lutheran church, has decided that it is necessary to take note of it in his sermons and to-morrow will preach on the subject:

"Comforting Thoughts for Those Who Do Not Get Vacations This Summer." The hotel clerks and bellboys were the busiest people in town last night, if the vendors of cool drinks are excepted. The chief occupation on the part of the clerks was to call, "Ice water to 15," and on the part of the boys to get it there. Guests of hotels who had no choice but to take interior rooms complained petulantly. One old man in one of the hotels went downstairs to the desk.

"Can't you give me an outside room?" he said. "I would just as soon sleep in a barrel as in that room. I'd be tried in the morning just as sure as I tried to stay there last night."

He was relieved. Stray clouds that obscured the sun at times while the mercury was trying to get out of the top of the tube affected it peculiarly, as the tracings recorded in the office of the Weather Bureau look like the coast line of North Carolina. It began to get troublesome early in the morning and jumped at leaps and bounds after the sun rose high. The hourly readings for the day follow with the readings at the half hours at:

6 a. m. 73 2 p. m. 96
7 a. m. 75 3 p. m. 96
8 a. m. 78 4 p. m. 96
9 a. m. 81 5 p. m. 96
10 a. m. 84 6 p. m. 96
11 a. m. 87 7 p. m. 96
12 noon 90 8 p. m. 96
1 p. m. 93 9 p. m. 96
2 p. m. 96 10 p. m. 96

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INSURGENTS ARE FORMIDABLE

(Continued From First Page.)

say that the people generally have been influenced by the Liberal leaders and are inclined to be distrustful of the motives of President Palma's Government. Therefore, they readily sympathize with the cause of the insurgents. In the cities there is much more approach to genuine patriotism, but the Government's offer of \$2 per day for all recruits does not meet with more than slow response. Many men are interested in the crises as onlookers, but a genuine general desire to fight for the Government is lacking. Six hundred troops started this afternoon by train from Pinar del Rio for San Juan de Martinez.

MARCHING ON GUANES.

Regarded By the Government As a Retreat.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Pino Guerra, with 500 men, left San Juan de Martinez this morning with the object of occupying Guanacay, situated on the extension of the Western railway, which is not yet in operation.

The traffic manager of the Western railroad reports that trains are running on the telegraph line operating to San Juan de Martinez to-day without any interruption anywhere.

The Government regards Guerra's movement on Guanacay as being a retreat before the forces sent against him from the City of Pinar del Rio. Guerra declared previously to his departure from San Juan de Martinez that after occupying Guanacay and getting accessions from the people of the lower part of the Vuelta Abajo district he would return and surround and capture Pinar del Rio without the shadow of a doubt.

Guerra says his policy is to occupy towns as peacefully as possible, to continue the local authorities in office as at present, and change the officials gradually and compel the Government to annul the last elections and hold new ones.

INSURGENTS WIN.

Encounter Government Forces Near San Juan Hill.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 24.—It is reported here to-day that an encounter has taken place near San Juan Hill between Government forces under Lieut. Acy and insurgents, with the tide in favor of the latter. Many people are said to be disappearing at Guanajay, who are believed to be joining the insurgents.

Cubans here are very uneasy over the resignation of Secretary of State O'Farrell, fearing it will aid the insurgents.

Efforts are being made to trace an American woman here in whose rooms, in the Hotel Leal, at Havana, the plot to assassinate President Palma is said to have been hatched.

THREE KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Col. Jose Estrampes, with forty-five recruits from Havana, was fired upon by eighty insurgents and ambushed behind a wall near Guines. The recruits were routed and three of them were killed and six wounded.

Not Contented, Says Zayas.

Havana, Aug. 24.—In an interview to-day Alfredo Zayas, vice president of the Senate and leader of the Liberal party, said:

"The Liberals will take no action or make any official statement with regard to the present revolt unless the independent should of Cuba side with the actions of the revolutionaries or the Government which would be likely to bring outside interference."

Senator Zayas admitted that it was true that the majority of the insurgents are Liberals, but claimed that there are also Moderates and Nonpartisans among the insurgents. The Liberals, he said, always had been opposed to resort to arms and did not countenance the present method of protest against the manner of the holding of the last elections.

LAST SERVICES IN OLD EDIFICE TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church To Be Vacated—New Building Being Erected.

The congregation of St. Paul's Evangelical church, Preston and Green streets, to-morrow will hold its last services in the old church, which is being vacated for the new church in the course of construction on Broadway, between Brook and Floyd streets. Special musical programmes have been prepared by the choir under the direction of W. C. Connen, the musical director. Holy communion will be celebrated in connection with both of to-morrow's services. The pastor, the Rev. W. F. Mehl, will conduct the service in German at 10:15 o'clock in the morning and the service in English at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

St. Paul's Evangelical church is the oldest German church in Louisville and the present church edifice was occupied soon after the Civil War. The new church will be ready for dedication some time in the fall. Until then the congregation will worship in the Sunday-school room on Green street, east of Preston street.

DID NOT PRAY ON THEIR OWN TIME.

Therefore Girls Employed in a Zen City Laundry Were Discharged.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Four girls have been discharged recently from the Zen City laundry factory for failing to obey a rule requiring them to pray during work hours, but to 25 or 30 on their own time. It has been the custom to deduct from the girls of the factory for the time spent in prayer. Four of their number solicited the "prayer hour" and were dismissed in consequence.

FIRST PRISONER FROM BOONE IN THREE YEARS.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24.—[Special.]—William Jones, of Boone county, sent up for two years upon conviction of housebreaking, was brought to the State penitentiary to-night to begin service of the sentence. Jones is the first prisoner to come from Boone county to the penitentiary within three years.

Tramp Steamer Ashore.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 24.—The tramp steamer Twickenham, which arrived last night from Seabrook, Java, 4,500 tons of sugar for the La Cumbria Sugar Refinery Company, is ashore on San Juan Island two miles from Roche Harbor.

HANDSOME SPECIMEN OF JEFFERSON COUNTY'S RISING GENERATION.

(Continued From First Page.)

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24.—Millions will be held in reserve for the policyholders of life insurance companies and the cost of insurance will be materially lowered if a bill approved by the Insurance Commissioners at their session to-day is passed by the various State Legislatures next winter.

STRIKES AT ROOT OF EVILS.

The bill, which requires an annual apportionment and accounting of surplus of life insurance companies, is said to strike at the root of all evil on the insurance company management by holding their officers accountable for the enormous surplus funds accumulated under the

Nearing the End—Recognition Day Exercises—Mr. Griggs' Address to the John Ruskin Class—Visit of the Chinese Minister—Professor C. E. Lavell—Future Events.

Mr. Griggs' The Recognition
Address. day address of last
Wednesday was delivered by Edward Howard Griggs, who chose for his subject "Public Education and the Problem of Democracy." He spoke in his usual fluent and im-

Statistics are set forth to show the increasing supremacy of the South. But the present output equal to the tremendous possibilities. The butchering of the cotton lands, the unscientific methods still in use, are severely censured. But the book is rather constructive than critical. Chapters on the selection of seed, the use of fertilizers, the use of fertilization tools, diseases of the plant and the general cultivation of it. The book is a valuable one. The authors insist upon the use of the cotton as one means for the South—a land teeming with possibilities according to the authors. Numerous pages of statistics and photographs.

COTTON. By Charles W. Burkett and Clarence H. Poe. Publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

sects have been misled by men of the same acid frame of mind, and have incurred the same blood-guiltiness. I only know four cults—the original Baptists, the Quakers, the Unitarians, and the Unitarians of the Unitarians, and I think that they have no blood on their hands. Certainly the Atheists cannot, for the excesses in France—in the Revolution and also in 1870—have been as bad as those of the Churches. And what has been the root cause of all? The saying, "Saying you believe what your mind cannot grasp and what your free reason would frequently reject. A makes his profession and calls it his faith. He

THE LITTLE GRAMMAR. By Timothy Coll. Publishers, C. M. Potterdon, Hawthorne, New Jersey, and Wm. Timothys, New York.

This little book was written one winter for a boy of twelve years, who had to be kept out of school. Simplicity is its keynote, and for the most part the rules are admirable. An adjective is described as a noun's helper, an adverb as a verb's helper. Grammar is called something "very simple," and from quarrelling—the naïveté of the definitions often appeals to adults as agreeably as their directness impresses children. A few rules may be question-

President Eliot, of Harvard, does not view the amassing of wealth by the "favored few" with alarm. He sees counterbalancing forces at work, which will operate as successfully in the future as they have done in the past. In this day of shrieking and denunciation, his calm appraisal of the situation is of value. His book on "Great Riches," soon to be published by Theodore Y. Crowell & Co., will attract attention.

illness of two years from tuberculosis. He leaves a brother and several sisters. of killing her husband. His alleged attentions to other women was given by her as the cause of the shooting.

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Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1890.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to indi-
viduals. If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have rejected articles
returned, they must enclose a return ad-
dress. The editors are glad to examine
MSS., but return postage must be in-
cluded.

Twelve Pages.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906

"Business."

Friday Evening, Aug. 24.—The New
York stock market opened strong and
higher, and under the leadership of the
Hartman group steadily advanced, clos-
ing firm at best prices.

Money on call was strong at 4 to 5
per cent, ruling at 4.5. Time loans were
strong at 5% to 6%. Sterling exchange
was weak.

Closing figures on wheat for September
delivery were off 4c. Corn was down
1/2 to 3/4. Oats were 1/2 to 3/4 lower.

The cotton market opened steady at an
advance of 2 points to a decline of 3
points, gained 10 to 15 points and closed
7 to 12 points higher than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was slow;
the hog market steady and the sheep
market strong.

Below the Belt.

Collier's Weekly goes out of its way
to remark in its current issue that
"Every Kentuckian is born to the lit-
erary purple;" that "this first articulate
cry is a dactyl;" and then, rather super-
fluously one would think, proceeds to
ask "Why is a Kentuckian, in common
with most other Southerners, habitually
less restrained in the expression of
high-pitched emotion than most other
folks?"

If questions be in order, the Courier-
Journal might ask why it is that Collier's
Weekly should single Kentucky out
for special ridicule because some
of her writers and speakers may some-
times deal in hyperbole? Is exaggeration
confined to any particular locality?
Is it limited to Kentuckians, "In common
with most other Southerners?"
Why should Collier's Weekly think so
and say so?

The Messrs. Collier, both father and
son, occasionally honor us with their
company. But recently the son pur-
chased the Lincoln Farm—thus in a
manner identifying himself with Ken-
tucky and the Kentuckians—and we
may expect to have him, and hope to
have him, a frequent visitor. We are
quite sure that neither can approve so
sweeping and ill-natured a criticism.

State pride is a sensitive plant to
tackle—even sectional pride is not al-
ways wholesome. Yet the irrepressible
bit of wood with a nail of lead at one
end and a fool at the other is allowed
in Collier's Weekly not only to attack
Kentucky, but to arraign a Kentucky
Congressman's speech, whilst agreeing
with the purpose of his argument;
which would seem the purest malice-
lence; and, not content with this, to
handy the stale old joke about the mint-
beds and "the murmuring gurgle of
bottled-in-bond from a Pendennis Club
jug," and so forth and so forth and so
forth. Why lug in a club of gentle-
men in order to make an artistic finish
and to add the supposed-to-be needed
local color?

Obviously, some wharf-rat has crept
into the Collier sanctum during the
absence of Mr. Norman Hapgood, who,
though sometimes in error, is always a
gentleman.

Louisville and Her Neighbors.

The visits made by Louisville mer-
chants, their "sisters and cousins and
aunts," to the fairs in the various coun-
ties of the State ought to result in
many warm friendships. Particularly
should they begot friendship between
the State's metropolis and the State's
towns. Louisville is deeply interested
in the welfare of every point in Ken-
tucky, for, aside from the fact that the
people of every part of Kentucky
live under the same government and
are neighbors—aside from the senti-
ment involved—when the rest of the
State prospers Louisville necessarily
shares the prosperity. Louisville's pros-
perity, moreover, reacts upon the State
in a most beneficial way. Her prosper-
ity permeates the whole business struc-
ture of the State.

Despite a feeling quite contrary,
which unhappily and for some incom-
prehensible reason existed between me-
tropolis and country for many years,
metropolis and country are interdepen-
dent and they should be on the best of
terms. They should "stand by" one an-
other and "sweat by" one another.

Each should take a pride in the other
and nothing should be allowed to cool
their mutual affection. The network
of trolley lines and the extension of
the interurban and suburban service
by the railways make all the more im-
portant the strengthening of "the ties
that bind." These put the country and
the towns into direct communication
with the city and make the city close
to country and towns. Nothing, there-
fore, should be left undone to develop
and cement the good feeling. Both so-
cially and commercially the metropolis
and the rest of the State should mix.
The largest city in Kentucky, Louisville
should be regarded as the headquar-
ters of all Kentuckians, where they
may see their friends, find hospitality
and amusement, enjoy works of art
and be educated and—shop.

For, after all, is it not written in the
legend that adorns the seal of Ken-
tucky: "United we stand; divided we
fall?"

One-Cent Postage.

In his address at Detroit, Third As-
sistant Postmaster General Madden is
reported to have said that there is
much red tape in connection with the
enforcement of the postal laws and that
the present law as to second-class mat-
ter requires too much interpreta-
tion. Mr. Madden himself has been
vigorously assailed as to his interpreta-
tion of some of these laws, on the
ground that he has assumed powers
which the law, fairly construed, does
not give him.

As to the one-cent rate for letter
postage, Mr. Madden says it would at
present create too great a deficit, but
that it is sure to come. It is known
that the one-cent rate for letter post-
age is earnestly advocated by a num-
ber of firms which do an immense
business by mail, and which would be
greatly benefited by having their ex-
penses for stamps cut in two. While
this is true, the average correspondent
would hardly appreciate the difference
between paying one or two cents on a
letter. The firms which do a large
business are comparatively few in
number, but they wield a considerable
influence, and it is said they have
their attorneys in the Post-office De-
partment. Their idea is to save some
thousands for themselves by laying
burdens upon the patrons of the news-
papers. By increasing the charge for
postage on second-class matter to
something like eight times the present
rate they would force the newspapers
to throw the burden of postage which
they now pay upon the patrons, which
was formerly the rule. This would
have the effect of restricting the cir-
culation of intelligence, for higher
prices always diminish consumption.
It is undoubtedly true that newspaper
readers, rather than publishers, have
been the beneficiaries of the low rates
on second-class matter. The proposi-
tion, therefore, to impose a greater
burden on them for the benefit of the
firms that do a great business corre-
spondence, and who presumably charge
for their goods a price which covers
the postal outlay, is not one that com-
mends itself to the masses of the people.

The deficit in postal revenues which
is annually reported is not really such.
The Government uses the Post-office
Department for the transmission of
great quantities of matter on which no
postage is paid. No credit is given
the department for this free service,
and so a deficit of considerable pro-
portions is reported every year. Under
a better system of bookkeeping, which
would give the department credit for
the free service rendered, the deficit
would disappear, or would, in any case,
be reduced to a small sum.

Mr. Madden says that 73 per cent.
of the postal revenue comes from let-
ters, so it is apparent that one-cent
letter postage would seriously diminish
the postal receipts. The country can
well afford to wait a while yet
for one-cent letter postage, which is
advised of a doubt. Not all the rheto-
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COLONELS LSE ANOTHER GAME

Kenna Gives Out In Fourth Inning On Account Of Heat.

FAIL TO BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Putnam Succeeds the Post-Pitcher At Slab But Fares Little Better.

EMPIRE OWENS IS INJURED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24.—[Special.]—Kenna started well to-day, the way he always does when pitching against the Saints on the local grounds, but he took an ascension in the fourth inning, on account of the heat, and he was relieved by Putnam, who fared but little better. St. Paul won the game by a score of 10 to 5, making it two out of three out of the series.

The Colonels hit Slagle hard, but they could not bunch them, while the Saints got theirs in a string. Kenna seemed to have everything in the second and third innings, but he was relieved by Putnam, who fared but little better. St. Paul won the game by a score of 10 to 5, making it two out of three out of the series.

Putnam started to pitch in the fifth, but he was relieved by Putnam, who fared but little better. St. Paul won the game by a score of 10 to 5, making it two out of three out of the series.

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SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta 3, Little Rock 0.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24.—The three made off Sparks were widely scattered and the Colonels could not score. Keith yielded five hits in the seventh and eighth innings, which Atlanta made its three runs. Score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T. Atlanta 3 Little Rock 0.

Two-base hits—Smith, Brady. Three-base hits—Hudson, Cronin. Errors—Evera. Bases on Balls—Off Sparks 1. Struck Out—By Sparks 2. By Keith 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Hudson 1. First Base on Errors—Little Rock 1. Left on Base—Little Rock 4. Atlanta 5. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Fenninger.

Shreveport 3, Nashville 1. Shreveport, La., Aug. 24.—Shreveport defeated Nashville to-day in one of the best and best-played games of the season by scoring three runs in the fifth on a walk, triple by King and Griffin and a sacrifice.

Two-base hits—Fisher, Jansing. Three-base hits—King, Griffin. Stolen bases—By King 1. Struck Out—By Fisher 5. By Jansing 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Fisher 1. First Base on Errors—Nashville 1. Left on Base—Nashville 4. Shreveport 3. Time—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Hudman.

Memphis 3, Montgomery 2. Memphis, Aug. 24.—The locals, by bunching hits in the third inning, gained a victory over the visitors. Score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T. Memphis 3 Montgomery 2.

Two-base hits—Habb, Hurlbut. Three-base hits—Maxwell 1. By Maloney 1. Struck Out—By Maxwell 1. By Maloney 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Maxwell 1. First Base on Errors—Montgomery 1. Left on Base—Montgomery 4. Memphis 3. Time—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Wincott.

Birmingham 3, New Orleans 2. New Orleans, Aug. 24.—Birmingham hit the second and third in the second inning, to-day, by a score of 3 to 2. Breitenstein pitched for the Colonels two more. But a base on balls, a single, a sacrifice, a fly to Woodruff and Getler's double gave the Colonels the fourth, and they were never headed.

Putnam started to pitch in the fifth, but he was relieved by Putnam, who fared but little better. St. Paul won the game by a score of 10 to 5, making it two out of three out of the series.

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RAILWAY WAR.

Between Great Northern and Canadian Pacific.

NEW LINES TO BE BUILT IN RETALIATION.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORN TALKS OF HILL'S PLANS.

MR. HILL SAYS "NONSENSE."

New York, Aug. 24.—The Herald to-day says: "Representatives of the two great railway systems of the Northwest are at daggers' points about invasions of each other's territory arrived in this city yesterday. They were Jas. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, and Sir William Van Horn, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Suit was filed yesterday by Jordan W. Flood and William T. Buchanan to enjoin Sir William Van Horn from carrying out his plan to build a line from the Pacific coast to the Canadian Pacific's enroachment on the Great Northern's preserves.

"I do not hesitate to say that two miles of line in the interest of the Canadian will be built in his territory to every mile he builds in that of the Canadian Pacific," said Sir William Van Horn. "I am not building any railroads as fast as I can."

"That talk about the rates to Spokane is nonsense," he said, "but I am not going to let the Canadian Pacific get the rate of 3 to 2. Breitenstein pitched for the Colonels two more. But a base on balls, a single, a sacrifice, a fly to Woodruff and Getler's double gave the Colonels the fourth, and they were never headed."

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MONEY RATES.

Lifted by a Big Rise of Securities.

RECORDS IN IRON WILL BE SURPASSED.

RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOW A GOOD GAIN.

RETAIL TRADE IS QUIET.

AGAINST ANNEXATION TO JEFFERSONTOWN.

Remonstrants File Petition To Keep Ordinance From Becoming Effective.

Wall street provided the only important development in the business situation during the past week, prices of securities rising within an average of 22 per share of the high record established last January, while the general public became interested in the fact that money was plentiful for all periods of the legal maximum. Trade reports indicate wholesome activity, with no evidence of reaction, even those industries that are of necessity curtailed by the vacation season draw to an end and there is a gradual resumption of life machinery, and with the opening of many new factories, the record of iron production will be surpassed in the fall. Yet steel mills will require all hands and feet to meet the demand. Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 10,000 barrels, against 8,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1905, against 11,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1904, against 12,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1903, against 13,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1902, against 14,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1901, against 15,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1900, against 16,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1899, against 17,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1898, against 18,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1897, against 19,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1896, against 20,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1895, against 21,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1894, against 22,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1893, against 23,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1892, against 24,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1891, against 25,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1890, against 26,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1889, against 27,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1888, against 28,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1887, against 29,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1886, against 30,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1885, against 31,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1884, against 32,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1883, against 33,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1882, against 34,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1881, against 35,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1880, against 36,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1879, against 37,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1878, against 38,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1877, against 39,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1876, against 40,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1875, against 41,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1874, against 42,000 in the corresponding week of the year 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against 210,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1705, against 211,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1704, against 212,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1703, against 213,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1702, against 214,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1701, against 215,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1700, against 216,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1699, against 217,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1698, against 218,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1697, against 219,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1696, against 220,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1695, against 221,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1694, against 222,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1693, against 223,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1692, against 224,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1691, against 225,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1690, against 226,000 in the corresponding 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in the corresponding week of the year 1672, against 244,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1671, against 245,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1670, against 246,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1669, against 247,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1668, against 248,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1667, against 249,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1666, against 250,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1665, against 251,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1664, against 252,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1663, against 253,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1662, against 254,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1661, against 255,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1660, against 256,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1659, against 257,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1658, against 258,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1657, against 259,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1656, against 260,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1655, against 261,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1654, against 262,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1653, against 263,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1652, against 264,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1651, against 265,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1650, against 266,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1649, against 267,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1648, against 268,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1647, against 269,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1646, against 270,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1645, against 271,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1644, against 272,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1643, against 273,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1642, against 274,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1641, against 275,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1640, against 276,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1639, against 277,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1638, against 278,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1637, against 279,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1636, against 280,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1635, against 281,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1634, against 282,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1633, against 283,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1632, against 284,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1631, against 285,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1630, against 286,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1629, against 287,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1628, against 288,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1627, against 289,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1626, against 290,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1625, against 291,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1624, against 292,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1623, against 293,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1622, against 294,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1621, against 295,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1620, against 296,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1619, against 297,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1618, against 298,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1617, against 299,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1616, against 300,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1615, against 301,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1614, against 302,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1613, against 303,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1612, against 304,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1611, against 305,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1610, against 306,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1609, against 307,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1608, against 308,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1607, against 309,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1606, against 310,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1605, against 311,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1604, against 312,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1603, against 313,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1602, against 314,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1601, against 315,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1600, against 316,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1599, against 317,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1598, against 318,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1597, against 319,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1596, against 320,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1595, against 321,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1594, against 322,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1593, against 323,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1592, against 324,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1591, against 325,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1590, against 326,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1589, against 327,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1588, against 328,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1587, against 329,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1586, against 330,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1585, against 331,000 in the corresponding week of the year 1584

